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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

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In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work); MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE— HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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route through the South-Western provinces of China. In this undertaking she looks to the British Government for co-operation, and in St. Petersburg's opinion is also in favour of co-operation of the Peking Government, if necessary to secure the wished-for end. But the British Government have already secured the sanction of China for the trade route through Burma to China, and it is rather difficult to understand the exact route Russia contemplates forming. One thing, however, is clear. Russia is not satisfied with her present trade communications with China, and seems determined to extend them, if possible. The resources of the Chinese Empire will, it is probable, be developed in spite of the Government, which has driven many to arrest the stream of events. It will in the future do well to give way to the tide in this respect, and allow foreigners to do the work it proves both unable and unwilling to perform. The opposition of the King of Burma to the new trade route through Burma and Yunnan is easily understood; it threatens the existence of some monopolies from which a considerable portion of his revenue is derived; but that of the Peking Government is traceable more to his own obtaining of men than to his own obtaining of men.

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DISTURBER OF THE PEACE.

Choo-pih and two others were charged by Choo-pih with fighting and breaking a distilled liquor.

PUNISHED FOR PORK.

Fung Aboh was charged with carrying a diseased pig through the streets.

After evidence, the prisoner was fined \$10, and the pig ordered to be destroyed.

A couple of days ago, Lee Aow sent to 14 days' imprisonment for stealing a piece of wood from the dock at Haibang.

SELLING WINEHORN.

Lee Aobe, a shop keeper, charged a man named Fung Atoh with stealing two brass weights from his shop.

The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BEFORE THE HON. O. MAY.

THE CHARGE OF PROSTITUTION.

The remanded case, in which Choo Tim Foo and four others were charged with the unlawful possession of a junk, said by the prosecutor to have been taken by pirates on the high seas on the 29th July, who had murdered his uncle, and caused the death of his seamstress, came on again.

The first prisoner said the junk belonged to a man in Macao who made him captain. He was sent by the owner to the boat for a certain time till she had enough to pay for her repairs. She was to be repaired and returned the 4th of this month. He had not sufficient money to pay for the boat, so he sold it to a man who had already advanced \$200. The man wanted more. The prisoner then consented to give \$50 more. The prisoner gave the \$50 in the presence of witness. The prisoner gave the \$50 who took her to the prisoner's brothel. She did not know what the prisoner said to the man, but she heard the man ask the prisoner for \$20, saying \$10 was as loan to him, and he would pay her interest, and \$10 was customary to pay to the master.

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THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND SAXE-COBURG.

A construction is made by the Government of St. John's, in the newspaper statement of the Duke of Edinburgh to have come with the Court at Berlin for his right of succession to the ducal throne. The statement is characterized as a mischievous falsehood.

THE CHINESE IN KASHGAR.

The Pioneer has received the following interesting account of the Chinese in Kashgar, from a correspondent of that paper. "The Chinese of the former Chinese partition of Eastern Turkestan are in a singular position. They, of course, cannot help wishing for the return of their countrymen, but they are very doubtful as to whether the first act of a Chinese Governor, on recovering possession of the country, would not be to kill them all for having saved their lives by becoming Muscovites. Consequently, except every man to die by himself, he has given up the idea of being a Chinese. The Chinese Governor of Kursk, Baschar, and other towns loyalty performed this duty; and their ancestors have probably been enrolled in consequence, which is the Chinese way of showing honour to merit. But those of their subordinates who preferred the loaves and fishes of the Muscovites would have a hard time if their country were visited again. The Chinese probably do not exceed two thousand in the whole country. The principal measures were effected by the Tatars, who have shown themselves, though akin by blood, the most invertebrate and determined foes to the Chinese name."

A NATIVE ON THE IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON.

A Native correspondent thus bitterly complains that the import duty on cotton is too high—*"It is my firm conviction that there is something in the character of the Indian which militates against his becoming an enterprising trader or manufacturer; his energy will not be raised by mere free competition as in the case of the English. Despite a sort of languidness of character and mind, and it is only when he is of service to the English that he can be roused."* I may at this place draw attention to the fact that although several deputations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have waited on the Secretary of State to have this import duty abolished, and the authorities, too, are considering how best it can be dispensed with, and although the Bombay merchants have much to gain from the undoubted free competition of the Indian, will leave with the Indian population as it has, so far as I know, been made, no voice raised by them on their own behalf against the proposed measure—a circumstance not arising, I believe, from any secret sense of the securities of the Chamber's doctrine, but from a resignation to their fate, and from want of a hope in the ultimate success of their endeavours.—*Times of India.*

OUR COTTON SUPPLY.

The Board of Trade's Statistical Abstract, which has been issued, gives the usual account of our import of raw cotton in 1874. The import from the United States advanced to \$74,926,564 lbs., an increase of 42,353,426 lbs. over the preceding year. The import from British India, which amounted to \$12,025,000 lbs., was the same as from Egypt, and from the United States, an advance of 84,629,564 lbs.; and the import from the other Mediterranean ports—viz., 2,195,312 lbs., a decrease of 6,475,564 lbs. The import of cotton from Brazil in 1874 recovered to 76,501,408 lbs., an increase of 7,202,608 lbs., and the import from New Granada and Venezuela was 6,591,952 lbs., an increase of 2,868,608 lbs. The import from the British West Indies Islands, and from Guiana had fallen to 507,692 lbs., a decrease of 367,300 lbs., and the import from Mexico to 16,431 lbs., a decrease of 11,954 lbs., from China to 393,922 lbs., a decrease of 618,016 lbs. The imports from all other countries declined to 15,858,304 lbs., a decrease of 16,537,234 lbs. Thus the total import of cotton in 1874 reached the very large, though not entirely unprecedented amount of 139,501,432 lbs., an increase of 39,383,608 lbs. over 1873, a decrease of 258,632 lbs., an increase of 38,657,761 lbs.; so that the excess of our imports over our exports—namely, 1,307,593,500 lbs., was but 300,821 lbs. more than in 1872.

SKULL COLLECTING.

It would appear from recent occurrences in the East that the trade for making "collected skulls" is not limited only among civilized nations, but while we are still acquiring passage stamps, colors, and emblems, the natives of the Solomons group have a highly honoured custom of annexing their neighbours' skulls. Not only are they used for decorative purposes, but a highly unfeeling practice obtains amongst these islanders of converting the skull of a vanquished for "a flowing bowl." The skull of her Majesty's ship *Confidante* has been taken out to impress upon the people that the practice of kidnapping is not to be condoned merely to gratify such a taste is not exactly praiseworthy, and it having come to his knowledge that a foreign party had recently been out collecting, showing little discrimination in their selection of heads, but taking home any they could catch and run away with, he sent a challenge to this offending tribe to attend at the nearest port at the mouth of the river of the ill-named and truly evil, and inflicted a heavy fine upon the chief of the tribe, and permission to some men to eat a prisoner and ornament their canoes with his head. This, it is to be hoped, may so far check the evil propensities of the South Sea Islander as to render it unnecessary for pseudo philanthropists to go into hysterics upon the discovery that the poor souls whose kidnappings were there has been most wretchedly compelled to manhandle among themselves, and do not care to be put off unfeigning heads in order to swell the "bag" when in a collecting expedition. It may naturally be expected that some time must elapse before this ancient custom will be altogether abolished, for the action of the British naval officer in this matter must have greatly increased the apprehensions of those who view their collection of dead heads with as much pride as the most hardened of china maniacs do their cracked ware.

THE FLY ISLANDS.

On the supplementary vote proposed by the Government in the House of Commons, on Tuesday 5th of September, for the Royal Navy, Sir W. Lawson took the opportunity of making a characteristic speech, which (except in respect to the small matter of race) no testical interest seemed to be involved in the question. He did not see that the annexation of the Fly Islands would add much to the strength and importance of the country, and did not consider that it was necessary to set up a government for the 2,000 whites there, who had been compelled to seek the most uninhabited regions in the world.

Far, the only result of the annexation had been that the natives had given us a war club, and we had given them the meadles; and he had heard that a new club had been started in Fiji to turn over two hundred gallons of rum per day, and kill off the natives which had spared, all of whom, and more of them, had been very annoying, and served to enliven the testimony of a dry debate in the House of Commons, but after all it is not much to the point. It is not too late in the day to go back to a reconsideration of the annexation of the Fly Islands, though it may be noted, *en passim*, that although the annexation was of a character which could not be expected to excite much popular enthusiasm, and yet did not receive the assent of the House of Commons, it was nevertheless voted in a vote to add £10,000 to the sum of £20,000 a year for the expenses of the sole postmaster—who is the purpose? It is required, it seems, for the erection of buildings, the construction of roads and bridges, and other works designed to promote the wealth and prosperity of the country, and it is to be repaid in some future, though, probably very receding time.

Mr. F. A. Taylor, a gentleman we are unfortunately not often to agree with—upon the matter in its simplest form, when he said that the policy of annexing Fiji had been settled by the Royal Navy, and they ought to make the best of it, and get the best out of it, is a wise economic lesson. Sir W. Lawson, having had his little joke, might have been content to let the master drop, but probably the rear still was too much for him, and he resorted upon to a division. One hundred and eighty-nine votes against one party clearly showed the opinion of the House of Commons to be adverse to a policy of meanness.—*Globe.*

AN OLD SCORE.

A Times' Pacific telegraph states that the people of Florence, a proxy of the acceptance by their Mayor, Signor Ponzini, of the Lord Mayor of London's invitation, are recalling the fact that his ancestors, then probably the first bankers in the world, lost Edward III., a large sum for his war with France. It was never repaid, spite of repeated demands, and they demand that the money should be paid back in their favour. Any amount, says the Roman correspondent of the *Dibat*, that England, which readily lectures other nations which break their engagements, should be an example by clearing off this score. At compound interest it might exceed the revenues of India, but Signor Ponzini would doubtless be satisfied with the principal, and would devote to his native city a good part of the windfall.

BATHING DRESSES.

Mary's Journal for August says:—There is now, as always, a great variety in these costumes, but the materials most in vogue are silk, serge and muslin, a thick tissue being preferred as it has the advantage of not catching fire. Some of them are made of a single piece, with trimmings and sleeves lined with flannel to match the braid with which they are usually ornamented; this braid, red, white, or blue, contrasting well with the shade of the dress, makes, by its color or texture, a half-way down the leg, and a short skirt, adapted to a Russian chemise, without pleats, and fastened round the waist by a buttoned band. Short sleeves and a sailor collar complete the costume, which are salved by bright-colored braid. Some of them are made of a single piece, with trimmings and sleeves lined with flannel to match the braid with which they are usually ornamented; this braid, red, white, or blue, contrasting well with the shade of the dress, makes, by its color or texture, a half-way down the leg, and a short skirt, adapted to a Russian chemise, without pleats, and fastened round the waist by a buttoned band. Short sleeves and a sailor collar complete the costume, which are salved by bright-colored braid.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAY.

Extracts.

APOLIS IN TEMPE.

When, called him, the Olympic hall,
Upon the hills, the rocks,
Almost all the day and night,
The night-side, plaintive, musical;
He futed to the rocks.

In troops the stately birds set round,
And, like the morning sun, the light
With every hue, the sun-like light,
Earthward or glowing plumes.

"Brother," he cried, "the panacea's
O'er me;—I have it;—he has
Shine on our hearts to before;—
Meet out the morning;—and restore—
The Pythoness her strain."

And, as the missed god declared,
His grandest grand, fall
Apollo's name, he haves
Raying with Diety, and wears
A beamy corona;

But now, and apprehension grew
On all that mortal thought,
"O spare us, for indeed we
Our rash familiars," "Ye de
Fameous doors wrong;"

Smiling the genial Power replied,
"For children of the gods,
If you like, stand aside
From human friendship, none but pride
And folly would be gods!"

—Examiner. R. G.

MARK TWAIN.

While sitting in front of the Southern Hotel, talking to a future great citizen about the old steamboat days of St. Louis, when captains, clerks and pilots ran the town, and ran it under a full head of steam, an ancient mariner left up on whittling the arm of the next chair, turned toward us, and remarked: "You was speaking of the old river days?"

"We was," I replied. "Perhaps, now, you have been reading some of Sam Clemens' years?"

From "Three Feathers," by William Black, in "Cornhill Magazine."

THE PARIS MAN-MILLINER.

"Nobody goes to Worth but Americans, and as Americans are to the greatest milliner a man of wealth, he works that noise if it were inexcusable. A lady going to Worth has nothing upon which to calculate as the probable sum of his bill, for his charges are altogether arbitrary and have no reference whatever to the cost of materials or labour employed.

An American lady lately had an order for a black silk dress to be made in the scant style of the First Empire now worn, in which ladies give no impression that they glide, as in the days of more ample draperies, but prove conclusively, especially when the wind blows, that they are biped, as are angels and men. The dress was sent home very plain, very scant, and evidently made of so little material that the fair owner was completely astounded by the magnificence of the bill that came with it. Indignant at such high-handed imposition, she went to Worth and expostulated. But the King dressmaker took loquacious grounds and informed her that she paid not for material, for labor, nor for style, but for the unspeakable glory of wearing his name."

She went home and wrote him a note saying that as the honor of wearing his name was too expensive a luxury for her purse, she would countermand an order for several thousand dollars' worth of dresses concerning which she had consulted him, and would advise her friends to seek a more conscientious modiste. That same day she received from Worth an elegant lace overdress, in value far exceeding the silk overdress which she had demurred, with a note saying that the modiste had concluded that he must have been mistaken in the value of the black silk robe, and now sent the overdress to make it worth its price!—*Catago Tribune*.

YORKSHIRE WORTHIES.

The Yorkshire-divines, who Caleb Stakely thought, on account of their fat faces, could never baggit at school, form such a group as, perhaps, no other county in the United Kingdom could produce. Their lives would fill one of Captain Marryat's "gallows without margin," and foremost stands John Wydell, the Richmond Reformer, whose monumental brass in Wyndle Church has been, with many others, overlooked by Mr. Boutell (Mr. Boutell, indeed, only mentions those of Sir John de St Quintin and his lady, at Harpham, and at Bransbuton); then Treswell, Bishop of Durham, twice deprived; Thross, the ejected of Elphin; Edward Billington; Richard Sterne, who read prayers with Laud upon the scaffold; Lawrence Sterne; Bowles, author of the famous Catechism; Burnet, the learned chaplain of William III.; Tillotson, whose sermons are among the "Sacred Classics"; so choice edited by Dr. Sebingley; Sanderson, the blind algebraist; Dr. Radcliffe, who erected his own monument in the great library at Oxford; Joseph Priestley, whose pen very nearly approached the secret of perpetual motion; Dr. Paley, and Reginald Heber. It is interesting to observe this mighty kinship of genius and eminence in a single shire of England. We pass that reverend band, and enter the Yorkshire Walks of Arts and Letters. It is not very spacious. Here are John Gower, of the "Confessio Amantis," and Sir Thomas Heriot, of the "Threnodion Carolinum," confronting Andrew Marvel, Barbara Holland, and Lucy Mary Worlsey Montagu, whose portrait, at the age of sixteen, is human-sweetness idealized, and reminds you of Mrs. Jordan when a girl. The Worthies running rather short in this direction, we may as well adopt for the occasion James Montgomery and Ebenezer Elliot, "the Corn-leaf Rhymers," but, as a matter of course, the Bontons are included, and it is a touching thing to note how still at Haworth, their home, the word "leave" passes for "Charlotte" among the simpler people. Now it will not do to linger in the historical spirit among these worthies; so that, after congratulating the great worthies upon Flaxman, the most Greek of all the English sculptors; Chantrey, Beeckwith, Schwanthalder-Jackson, "the Yorkshireman of the Royal Academy," whose one wise saying was that "friends are miseries"—and Abraham, the Anglo-Franco Fleming, who designed the medal for the Knights of the Order of the Royal Oak, and was starved in a garret, we may take a turn among the traditions; and here it should be remarked that Yorkshire, not satisfied with its own sons and daughters, illustrious though they are, is constantly afflicting children to itself from across the country borders. She would, if she dared, adopt the Stamp Distributor at Cockermouth, but, in default, puts up with the White Doe of Bytton. Nobody begrimed her "Drunken Barnaby," who was, incontestably, a Yorkshireman; or Zouzou Moore, of Lofthouse, or the wealthy and plethoric East Indian Sir George Colbrooke of Sandus, who obtained an alman monopoly, and was thenceforth for evermore dubbed "Shah Alum"; or St. John of Beverley (though his miracles may be doubted); or Mother Shipton, the prophetess, who in 1483 married Tobias Shipton of Knaresborough Rock, and whose memoirs are declared to be still extant in MS.; or Eugene Aram, who, however, need not have been a Yorkshireman although he buried his victim in a Yorkshire cave. But when it comes to insisting upon George Fox at Filey, upon the ancestors of the Bruce and the Balliol, Paul Jones and Robin Hood (Scarborough man, if you will believe it), and the Dragon of York—the Worthies might be made the subject of a Homeric contest.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

THE COMMON LOT.

We are prone to imagine that our temptations are peculiar, that other hearts are free from secret burdens that oppress our energies and cast a cloud upon our joy; but this is for others a freer movement and a less embarrassed way. But the more we know of what passes in the minds of others, the more our friends disclose to us their secret consciousness, the more do we learn that no man is very peculiar in his moral experience—that beneath the smoothest surface of outward life lie deep cares of the heart, and that, if we fall under our burdens, we fall beneath the temptations that are common to man, the excellence of which others as little suspect in us as we do in them. We have but the trials that are incidental to humanity.

TINTAGEL.

They went down and along a narrow valley, until they suddenly stood in front of the sea; the green waters of which were breaking upon a small and lonely creek. What strange light was this that fell from the white skies above, rendering all the objects around them sharp in outline and intense in colour? The boughs before them seemed of a pale lime where the green waves broke in a semi-circle of white. On their right some masses of ruddy rock jutted out into the cold sea, and there were bright black caverns into which the waves dashed and roared. On their left and far above them toward a great and isolated rock, its precipitous sides sacred here and there with twisted lines of red and yellow quartz; and on the summit of this bold headland, and the dark green of the sea-grass, they could see the ruined ruins—the crumbling walls, and doorways, and battlements of the castle that is named in all the stories of King Arthur and his knights. The bridge across to the mainland has, in the course of centuries, fallen away; but there, on the other side of the wide chasm, were the ruins of the other portions of the castle, scarcely to be distinguished in parts from the grass-grown rocks.

From "Three Feathers," by William Black, in "Cornhill Magazine."

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which Brokerage for the First, Second, and Third PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

W.M. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AT THE Undersigned, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

W.M. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 27th June, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$200,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) UPON THE CURRENT LOCAL RATE WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL PREMIUMS FOR INSURANCE SINCE BEING DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE OR POLICY.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

If Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000, at reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

If 1899 Hongkong, 29th July, 1875.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 27th June, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

DOLORIES granted at current rates on M.S. risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

COTTRILL & Co., General Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

If 1899 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on fire-works, at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

If 1899 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, at this Port, to prepare to grant Policies against Fire for the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods to the extent of \$40,000.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 9th November, 1863.

DISPOSAL OF ELEVEN WIDOWS BY LOT.

At Holland Town, Winchelsea, 11 widows were disposed of in marriage by lot. The *Green Bay Advertiser* speaks to this effect: It seems that there were living in Holland Town 11 widows and 12 widowers. It was thought by some of the friends to us that it would be economy to have them married, and it was at first proposed that 11 of the widows should marry the disconsolate reliefs; but on further consideration it was decided that there were more widowers than there were widows, and it would only be fair to dispose of the widows by lot. With a view, therefore, of shortening the period of suspense, "the names of all the widows," says the report, "were placed at once in a box, and likewise the names of the widowers." The drawing took place at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst. The 12th widower showed unbecoming signs of joy at what he irreverently termed his escape! His birth was of short duration, for the committee are now advertising far and near that if there are any widows in neighbouring towns who would like to take the remaining lot, application can be made to the president.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$20,000 on any

issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$60,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,

provide out of the earnings, first for an interest

of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders

annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

BUSSELL & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$600,000.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,

provide out of the earnings, first for an interest

of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders

annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

BUSSELL & Co., Agents.

If 1899 Hongkong, 1st November, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,

provide out of the earnings, first for an interest

of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders

annually, in cash, ALL the profits of